(b) Specific reports about water not being completely cleaned even by the water treatment and drinking water becoming poisonous, have not been received from States.

(c) Water is a State subject. With 73rd Amendment of the constitution, rural water supply has been placed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution to be devolved to Panchyati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). To tackle water quality problems for potable drinking water in quality-affected rural habitations, States can utilize up to 20% of their allocation under NRDWP. Further, up to 2% of the NRDWP allocation can be used for various support activities which inter alia includes awareness campaign, water quality monitoring & surveillance, capacity building training of village level workers, setting of water quality testing laboratories, etc. Last year Government also started 'Jalmani' programme by providing 100% assistance to States for providing safe and clean drinking water in rural schools for children by installing standalone water purification systems in rural schools. Under 'Bharat Nirman-rural drinking water component', all uncovered, slipped back and quality affected habitations are to be covered with provision of water supply infrastructure for potable water to all. Powers to plan, sanction, implement and monitor rural water supply schemes rest with the States.

Rain water that seeps underground

1652. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rain water that seeps underground in monsoon season;

(b) the percentage of rain water harvested out of total rain fall in monsoon season;

(c) the per cent of underground water used for irrigation purposes; and

(d) the current stock of ground water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) As per the assessment carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations in 2004, the total Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resources of the country have been estimated as 433 billion cubic metres (bcm). Keeping 34 bcm for natural discharge, the Net Annual Ground Water Availability is estimated as 399 bcm. Ground water draft for all uses as on March, 2004 is estimated as 231 bcm per year. Out of that, the ground water draft for irrigation is estimated as 212 bcm.

Total annual precipitation in the country has been estimated as 4000 bcm. The water resource harvested in the reserviors in the country is about 225 bcm. Another 248 bcm is estimated as seepage to ground water aquifers.